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MUSLIM REPRESENTATION POINT OF CLASH IN SIMLA

Azad Clarifies Congress Position in Statement—Jinnah Meets League Delegates

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—There were no further talks today between Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, former Congress Premier of the United Provinces, according to reports from Simla.

The reports indicate that it has not yet been found possible to reconcile the Congress and Muslim League's points of view on the composition of the Muslim representation on the proposed executive council. The Congress view is that the Muslim quota must include non-League Muslim interests. The Congress also desires that the planning of names to be submitted to the Viceroy for final selection must be nominated by the conference as a whole so as to secure a national basis for the new government.

Against this, the Muslim League position was explained by high ranking League delegates attending the conference in these words: "The position of the Muslim League is that those who go on the proposed executive council on behalf of the Muslims should be persons having the backing and confidence of the majority of Muslims in the country, and must be their true representatives. Since the Muslim League has the support and confidence of the overwhelming majority of the Muslims in India it claims the right to nominate representatives on behalf of the Muslims."

It is also asserted that the members of the Muslim League delegation are unanimous on all matters connected with the conference.

The meeting between Jinnah and the other five members of the League delegation which was scheduled to begin at 7 p.m. today could not begin until 8:20 p.m.

Azad Issues Statement

In the meanwhile, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, this morning, issued the following statement:

"It appears that there is in some circles a misunderstanding of the Congress position which requires to be clarified. I placed the invitation to the Simla conference before the Congress Working Committee on June the 21st. After careful consideration, the Working Committee decided that I should meet His Excellency the Viceroy before the conference and I should participate in it and invite other invitees to attend if as a result of the preliminary meeting I thought it proper to do so. I had the pleasure of meeting his Excellency the Viceroy on the forenoon of June the 21st and also of obtaining clarification on some of the preliminary points. I attended the conference and participated in its deliberation. I am not attending the conference in my personal capacity but on behalf of the Congress Working Committee. It has delegated to me full powers and has authorized me to adopt such an attitude as I may consider necessary in respect to the various problems that may arise. It is therefore my concern to watch carefully the chances in the details and application of the British Government's new offer and take decisions accordingly. When all the details of the picture have been filled in I shall meet my colleagues of the Working Committee and place it before them for a final decision. The question of calling a meeting of the Congress Working Committee does not arise yet as that stage has not been reached. If a meeting of the Congress Working Committee has to be called immediately, I think it will be convenient to call it in Simla. I have already requested all members to keep ready to start for an emergency meeting at short notice. I think an interval of four days will be enough to permit the Committee to meet in Simla. I am not in a position at this stage to say what the final decision of the Working Committee will be. But I would like to declare once again so that there may be no reason for doubt on the point that the attitude of the Congress is Constructive and not destructive."

Desai Sees Gandhi, Pant

Another dispatch from Simla reports that Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress in the Central Assembly, after a short interview with Mahatma Gandhi, went to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's residence and talked with him for over two hours. At the same time, Congress President Azad visited Mahatma Gandhi at the latter's residence where he arrived soon after 3 p.m. He returned to his own place shortly after 7 p.m. There was no full meeting of the Congress delegation today but they will meet tomorrow morning before going to the conference hall.

Non-Representation Of Indian Christians At Simla Protested

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—A group of India's Christian leaders, Catholic and Protestant, representing various Christian associations and institutions in the country, have lodged a protest with Lord Wavell over the non-representation of Indian Christians at the Simla conference, according to a Simla dispatch.

SOVIETS SEEK CONTROL OF THE DARDANELLES

Also Want New Border Demarkation in Proposal to Turkish Government

Domei

ZURICH, June 27.—The Soviet Government is reported to have submitted to the Turkish Ambassador at Moscow, Selim Sarper, and the Turkish Foreign Office, in a memorandum, a proposal for Soviet control of the Dardanelles and a new demarkation of the Soviet-Turkish boundary. Rumors are rife that the Soviet had brought up these two conditions prior to the signing of a new Soviet-Turkish treaty for replacing the former one that expired in March, according to an Ankara report to the Neue Zuercher Zeitung.

As the Dardanelles question has important relations with the United States and Britain, the Turkish Government, it is believed, will reply to the Soviet proposal after consulting with the American and British Governments. But it is observed that the two conditions proposed by the Soviet Union cannot be agreed to by the Turkish Government.

Also, the Soviet Government has been demanding a portion of the Agri district in Eastern Turkey, but this is also regarded as being difficult for Turkey to consent to. As the result Soviet-Turkish relations are expected to become further aggravated.

Saka to Visit Britain

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—The Turkish Foreign Minister, Hassan Bey Saka, who has been taking part in the San Francisco Conference, is to visit Britain on his way home, according to a Washington report.

The first news about this coming visit was passed on by the Turkish Ambassador in London when he called at the British Foreign Office.

Diplomatic correspondents say that one of the subjects the Turkish Foreign Minister may wish to discuss while in England is the question of Turkish relations with the Soviet Union and the possibility of a new agreement betwen the two countries.

Depressed Classes Protest

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—The General Secretary of the All India Depressed Classes League is scheduled to see Mahatma Gandhi in Simla tomorrow, according to a New Delhi dispatch. Yesterday, he saw the Congress President, Maulana Azad. The Working Committee of the Depressed Classes League met in New Delhi last week and presented a protest demanding three seats for the depressed classes on the proposed executive council.

Played Up in London

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—The London press continues to give a lot of space to the Simla conference and again today, the Times of London printed on its main page a dispatch on the conference from its Simla correspondent according to a London dispatch.

Nothing has been given out officially, the writer says, but the situation as summed up in well informed circles outside the conference this morning was that the British proposals including the stipulations of equality of representation from Hindus and Muslims on the executive council were acceptable to the conference provided satisfactory arrangements were agreed upon between the political parties forming the new government.

As for the stipulations mentioned, the Times correspondent goes on: "The Congress adheres to its claims that being a national organization, it must have Muslim as well as Hindu representatives in the new council. The Muslim League insists that all Muslim representatives in the new council must be theirs."

OSOBKA-MORAVSKI HEADS NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT

Gomolka, Prominent Underground Movement Leader, Appointed Vice Premier

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—The composition of the new Polish Government of National Unity was announced tonight by the Warsaw radio, according to a Reuter's dispatch. It said that the government is headed by Prime Minister Edward Osobka Moravski.

Wladyslaw Gomolka who reportedly was prominent in the underground movement and was Deputy Prime Minister in the Polish Provisional Government is Vice-Premier of the new government.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the London Polish Government was appointed Vice-Premier and Minister of Agriculture. Other cabinet appointments were as follows:

National Defense, Marshal Michal Rola-Zymierski; Foreign Affairs, Winceny Rzymowski; Public Administration, Dr. Kirnich; Public Security, Stanislaw Radkiewicz; Treasury, Constanty Dombrowski; Industry, Hidary Minc; Communications, Jan Rabanowski; Post and Telegraphs, Wjaceslaw Thugutt; Shipping and Foreign Trade, Dr. Stephen Jadrychowski; Health, Dr. Litwin; Labor and Social Welfare, Stanczyne; Culture, Waldislaw Rujimovski; Reconstruction, Prof. Mihail Kaczorovshi; Information, Matuszewski; Justice, Swiatchkowski; Education, Czeslaw Wycech; Forestry, Stanislaw Dkaczep; Fuel and Power, Dr. Szetachelski.

The following are details of some of the members of the new Polish Government. Gomolka, aged 39, was prominent in underground movement and was Deputy Prime Minister in the Polish Provisional Government. **Marshal Rola Zymierski was the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Peoples Army when the Germans occupied Poland. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army under the Lublin Committee.**

Rzymowski also a member of the Lublin Committee was deported because of his articles on Fascism. Dr. Kernich is the best known of the lieutenants of Vincenti, aged leader of the Peasant Party.

Radkiewicz, Minister of Public Security in the Lublin Committee, was often prosecuted for anti-Fascist activity. He was second in command of the artillery regiment of the Polish army in Russia.

Dombrowski was a Socialist and Lublin Minister of Finance. Minc of the Workers Party is the Lublin representative. Rabanowski was Minister of Communications in the Provisional Government. Thugutt joined the Warsaw Government earlier this month.

ROWDYISM SWEEPS BRITAIN

Hecklers Disturb Churchill Speech —Milk Bottle Thrown at Bracken

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—Traditionally staid Britons, completely stirred by the heated political campaign leading to the July 5 general election, now in full swing in England, are resorting to frequent acts of rowdyism, according to an AP dispatch from London, which reports that the people are throwing things at the candidates, wrecking their automobiles, tearing down posters, heckling orators and trying to jam the speaker's public address system.

Even Prime Minister Churchill has been subjected to repeated heckling. At one place, the hecklers tried to tear down his amplifying system after they failed to drown out his words. Churchill charged the hecklers with a remark, "You haven't much chance against a microphone, have you?"

Last night, a milk bottle was heaved through the window of the car carrying Brandon Bracken, First Lord of the Admiralty, when he was leaving a Conservative Party rally in London. The rally, itself, was described by the papers as the rowdiest yet held at the constituency.

Clark Heads Austria Zone

Special

LISBON, June 28.—General Mark Clark, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied 15th army group in Italy, has been appointed chief of the United States occupation forces in Austria, stated Robert Patterson, U.S. Undersecretary of War, at a press conference today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Patterson said that with some variations Austria will be occupied in the same manner as Germany with four zones—British, French, American and Russian. Vienna also will be divided into four zones in the same way as Berlin.

POSTHUMOUS HONORS

30th Greater East Asia War Award Is Announced

A number of officers and men of the Imperial Army and civilians in Army employ who met glorious death in action on the China Continent and in the Southwestern Pacific area, demonstrating the might of the Japanese Forces to the world, and others who contributed greatly toward Japan's war efforts in battles in Manchoukuo or in defense of Japan Proper, have been posthumously awarded various orders of the Golden Kite and the Rising Sun in the 30th Greater East Asia War Posthumous Honors Award in accordance with the gracious Imperial Command, according to an announcement jointly issued by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations under the date of June 30.

Of the recipients of these awards, 47 heroes, including Intendant Major General Seijiro Tofuku, received the "Shukun Ko" or Special Distinction Honors. Intendant Lieutenant General Tsurukichi Nojoe was awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, Major General Naozo Ikeda, the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and a wine-cup, Major Generals Tadao Hongo and Torahei Endo, the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun respectively, Intendant Major General Tofuku, the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, Major Generals Arasuke Daita, Kaoru Kadowaki and Sanji Shigeto, the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun respectively.

The announcement added that Kiyoshi Kitaoka and two others dispatched to the front by the State Railways have also been awarded posthumous honors.

IIMURA FOR TOKYO DEFENSE

To Head Newly Established Headquarters for Capital

Lieutenant General Jo Iimura has been appointed Commander of the Tokyo Defense Headquarters which was newly established to strengthen the defense structure of the capital, the War Ministry announced on Thursday.

Hailing from Ibaraki Prefecture, Lieutenant General Iimura became Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Turkey. After serving as instructor of the Army Staff Corps. The other important posts which he held include the Section Chief of the Army General Staff, Principal of the Army Staff College, Chief Staff Officer of the Kwantung Army, Staff Officer of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Area and Unit Commander on the front.

LONDON QUARTERS NOTE SOONG'S MOSCOW VISIT

Sudden Departure Seen Indicative of Deterioration in Relations With Yenan Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—The visit of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, to Moscow marks the second dramatic reversal in Soong's movements, Jon Kimche, Reuter correspondent stated, adding that his departure from Chungking almost immediately after his arrival there from San Francisco is interpreted in well-informed London quarters as indicative of the deterioration of Chungking-Communist relations during the past three weeks, a London dispatch said.

It is believed that the Russians will make it clear to Soong that they do not propose to interfere in the internal affairs of China, but that the Soviet Government is prepared to offer its good services for mediation in the conflict between the Government at Chungking and the Communist regime of Yenan, Kimche declared.

This is now a matter of general interest to the Allies, he said and claimed that unless the standing of these Yenan forces is settled beforehand serious complications may arise in their relations with the Allied troops. The Russian standpoint in the past had been to treat both countries as independent governments whatever their postwar status might be.

Kimche declared that with Soong's visit, Moscow has become the center or world-wide diplomatic activity which, in well-informed London quarters, is thought "not to be accidental."

He said that at the moment it appears as Moscow has taken the initiative in seeking settlement of a number of outstanding questions within her perimeter. In addition to those under discussion with Soong and affecting important strategic positions in the Far East, negotiations are also proceeding on the future of the Dardanelles, on Polish-Czechoslovak frontiers and on German reparations. Informed quarters expect that the schedule of subjects for discussion by no means has been completed.

The reason for what might be called this present Russian "peace-making offensive," Kimche stated, is seen by diplomatic quarters in the natural desire of the Soviet Government to make the most of its present favorable international position and to get as many tricky loose and diplomatic ends tied up as possible before the final peace conference meets.

Bunker Hill Blasted

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Lethal hits by Japanese Special Attack planes on the Bunker Hill, U.S. aircraft carrier, killed 373 of the ship's crew, 19 are missing while 264 were wounded, according to a Reuters dispatch from Washington quoting the United States Navy Department announcement. The Bunker Hill was hit off Okinawa on May 2, the announcement said.

STETTINIUS' SUCCESSOR IS LIKELY TO BE BYRNES

Truman to Send Name of Nominee As State Secretary To Senate on Monday

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—President Truman, who spent yesterday in his home town of Independence, Missouri, did not reveal the successor of Edward Stettinius to the office of Secretary of State, but declared that an announcement would be made early next week following his return to Washington where he is scheduled to arrive on Sunday afternoon, says a Washington dispatch.

Washington circles are predicting that the new Secretary of State will most likely be James F. Byrnes, who accompanied President Roosevelt to the Big Three meeting at Yalta. Apart from Byrnes, only Undersecretary of State Joseph Grew, Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, and Presidential Assistant Harry Hopkins were remotely in line for the tough job in the Department of State.

Byrnes is already slated to accompany the President to the forthcoming Big Three meeting. However, the mystery will be cleared up on Monday when Truman will send the name of his nominee as Secretary of State over to the Senate for approval.

In a letter to Stettinius, President Truman praised his work as the head of the American delegation at the San Francisco Conference, and told him that in his new job he wanted him to take the leadership in building a solid structure of peace from the United Nations Charter.

Stettinius, as reported previously, will represent America on the Security Council and will be the chairman of the American delegation in the General Assembly.

Stettinius, as reported previously, will represent America on the Security Council and will be the chairman of the American delegation in the General Assembly.

Another report, meanwhile, said that Truman has declared that Stettinius will not attend the Big Three meeting at Berlin. The U.S. President also announced that the meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin will be held in July.

Presents Charter to Senate

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—President Truman will present on Monday the now completed United Nations Charter to the Senate and will ask for its ratification, says a Washington dispatch.

It was also reported that the new United Nations organization has officially begun its activities with the first meeting of the Preparatory Commission in San Francisco.

Meanwhile, the names were announced of the Executive Committee to meet in London early next August. They include Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov of the Soviet Union and Edward Stettinius of the United States.

Truman's Schedule Bared

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—President Truman, who is leaving for Berlin at the beginning of July to attend the Three-Power Conference, will inspect the American forces in Germany after the parley, according to information from London.

He will then visit Paris, where he will confer with President De Gaulle of France. In the middle of July, he will proceed to London, where he will see the British Sovereign, according to the same information.

EMERGENCY WAR ORGAN BEGINS IMPORTANT TASK

All Preparations Now Completed for Enforcement of Wartime Law

Regulations concerning the organization of the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee were promulgated by the Official Gazette on Friday to become effective immediately, and thus all preparations have been completed for the enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law which was put into effect by the Government on June 23.

According to the regulations just announced, the Committee is under the supervision of the Prime Minister and undertakes to conduct investigations, upon the request of the competent State Ministers, concerning orders and disposals to be made by the Government and also matters to be stipulated by Imperial ordinance, according to the provisions of Article 1 of the Law, excepting those concerning military secrets. The Committee is also authorized to submit to the competent State Ministers their views respecting important matters concerning the enforcement of the Law.

The Committee is to be formed of members not more than 24, who are to be appointed for a term of one year at the recommendation of the Prime Minister, from among the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The chairman of the Committee is to be elected from among the members, and secretaries and assistant secretaries will be appointed according to the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

As the election of the members has already been made, the first meeting of the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee is scheduled to meet for the first time at the Prime Minister's official residence at noon on Saturday.

Regulations of the Organization of the Wartime Emergency Measure Committee

Article I. The Wartime Emergency Measure Committee shall be under the supervision of the Prime Minister, and shall investigate into and deliberate upon matters within the jurisdiction, according to the provisions of Article IV of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law, and Article IV of the Regulations for Enforcing the Wartime Emergency Measure Law. The Committee may also submit its view to Ministers of State concerned on important matters relating to the enforcement of the Wartime Emergency Measure Law.

Article II. The Committee shall be formed with not more than 24 members.

The members shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives upon the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Article III. The term of the members of the Committee shall be one year, but in special cases a member may be relieved of his post within the said term.

Article IV. The Committee shall have a Chairman.

The Chairman shall be elected from among the members.

The Chairman shall supervise the affairs of the Committee.

When the Chairman is unable to fulfil his duty, a member selected by the Chairman shall act for him.

Article V. The members shall strictly keep secret the information gained through their duties.

Article VI. The Committee shall have secretaries and assistant secretaries, to be appointed by the Cabinet at the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

The secretaries shall handle the general affairs of the Committee, under the direction of the Chairman.

The assistant secretaries shall assist secretaries under the direction of their superior officials.

Article VII. The Committee shall have clerks to be appointed by the Cabinet.

Clerks shall engage in general affairs of the Committee under the direction of their superior officials.

Posthumous Honors Given Viscount Ishii Who Died on May 25

High posthumous honors were awarded, under date of June 28, to Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Privy Councillor, whose death took place on May 25. The late Viscount Ishii had his Court Rank promoted by one grade to the Junior Grade of the First Court Rank and, moreover, was conferred the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flowers at the same time. His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to dispatch Torahiko Nagazumi, chamberlain, to the Ishii residence at Nishiokubo, Yodobashiku, on Thursday afternoon as Imperial messenger to confer funeral gifts.

SUMATRA'S CENTRAL ORGAN BEGINS TASK FOR FREEDOM

Pledges to Cooperate With Japanese in War Execution At Opening Ceremony

Domei

SUMATRA, June 28.—The first session of the Sumatra Central Council was opened today. The opening ceremony was held at 10 a.m., with the attendance of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces.

At the beginning of the opening ceremony, the Supreme Commander gave a congratulatory and instructive address, which was followed by the reading of telegrams from Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, War Minister General Korechika Anami and other officials of Japan. The opening ceremony ended at 11:30 a.m.

Thus, the Central Council has begun its operations, as the political organ necessary for the complete independence of Sumatra.

When the Council began its first day's program, the Military Administrator urged the entire people of Sumatra to gain their glorious independence by devoting their entire efforts for victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

The Council, then, unanimously approved the following resolution for the execution of the war:

"For three and a half years, the Imperial Japanese Forces have been courageously fighting day and night in Greater East Asia, and particularly on Sumatra Island, for the protection of justice.

"In the meantime, the favors we, the 10,000,000 Indonesian inhabitants of Sumatra, have received from the Japanese Army have been extremely great. Desiring the independence of the Indonesians based on justice, we, in behalf of the 10,000,000 inhabitants of Sumatra, express our sincere thanks to the Japanese Army.

"At the same time, we desire to express our sincerity to cooperate with the Japanese Army for the attainment of final victory and the independence of the Indonesians, aiming at the common existence and common prosperity of Greater East Asia."

B-29'S MINE OSAKA BAY

3 More Enemy Planes Also Appear Over Japan Sea Thursday

Coming in by way of Kii Channel between 11:30 p.m. on Wednesday and 12:30 a.m. Thursday, about 12 B-29's dropped mines in Osaka Bay and Naruto Strait. From about 12:08 a.m. to 1:30 a.m., part of the enemy fled by way of Kii Channel while others escaped flying over south Osaka Fu, South Nara Prefecture and the southeastern coast of Kii Peninsula.

Close on this raid, 13 other B-29's which penetrated from the southwestern tip of Shikoku from about the same time till about 1 a.m., Thursday, flew north over Bungo Channel, then northeast from central Yamaguchi Prefecture to drop mines in the Japan Sea along the coast bordering west Shimane and Yamaguchi Prefectures.

Most of the enemy planes escaped taking the same course of penetration while part of them fled by way of central and south Hiroshima Prefecture between a little past 1 a.m. and 2:50 a.m. over Bungo Channel.

Following this, one B-29 appeared flying north from Bungo Channel about 4:10 a.m. Thursday, and fled by way of the southeastern end of Shikoku around 5:10 a.m. after flying over east Yamaguchi, west Shimane and central Hiroshima Prefectures.

A formation of some 30 B-29's penetrated the vicinity of Okayama City by way of Kii Channel sometime after 2 a.m. Friday and after dropping incendiaries there, fled southward passing over eastern Shikoku, it was announced simultaneously by the Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters at 10 a.m. Friday. As a result of the enemy attack, fires started in the city, but they were brought under control by the morning, it was further revealed. Another formation of B-29's which came by way of [illegible] Strait at midnight dropped incendiaries in the vicinity of the [illegible] area and fled southward by way of Yamaguchi City.

NIPPON AIRCRAFT SMASH ENEMY OFF BALIK PAPAN

4 Large Destroyers, Oil Tanker Missing From Fleet After Furious Night Attack

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, June 29.—Japanese Air Units on June 27 instantaneously sank one enemy destroyer and damaged several other warships in a night attack against an enemy fleet in the Kinbu Bay on the main Okinawa Island.

By M. MURAKAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

BALIK PAPAN, June 28.—Up to 9 a.m., on June 26, the enemy fleet consisted of three cruisers, two large destroyers, four destroyers, 22 minesweepers and submarine chasers, one special-duty warcraft and one oil tanker, or minus four large type destroyers and one oil tanker, as compared with the number of vessels the day before, thus attesting to the considerable war results gained by the surprise torpedo attacks of the Japanese on the night of June 25.

The enemy fleet had started bombardments for two hours and a half from about 7:30 a.m. on June 25 aiming at the locality of the Japanese airfields following their inability to seize the opportunity to make a landing due to the grim fight put up by the Japanese Garrison forces. In concert with the fleet bombardments 91 B-24's, 20 B-25's and 40 P-38's a total of 151 planes, strafed airfields, city limits and areas near the coastline, extending at the same time the field of operation of the minesweepers. However, the counterattacks of the Japanese artillery positions frustrated the minesweeping operations.

On the other hand, Japanese Air Units which had been waiting at their base for a chance to strike at the enemy carried out an attack on an enemy fleet, anchored off Balik Papan at about 8:50 p.m. the same night by taking advantage of the moonlight. One Japanese plane made a direct hit on a large type enemy warship and sank it, while another large warcraft enveloped in flames was also destroyed. The enemy fleet put in wild disorder was seen from the shore to be making off for the east.

Air Assault Described

Domei

SOUTH FRONT BASE, June 28.—At dusk of June 25, the crack Nanau Air Unit, leaving its base of operation discovered a fleet of enemy vessels about 40 kilometers east of Balik Papan.

Launching a surprise attack, all the planes flew headlong toward the enemy fleet. Making a direct torpedo hit they sank one large cruiser of the Cleveland type, and, as so far ascertained up to the present, also sank over three other cruisers or destroyers and more than one oil tanker.

The enemy fleet was a powerful one made up of three large type cruisers, four large destroyers, four small destroyers, 22 minesweepers, one seaplane carrier and two large oil tankers making a total of 36 warcraft. This fleet was anchored in a wide circle when discovered by the Nanau Unit. Besides the above mentioned war results, several huge fires were seen sending their tongues of flame skyward from the midst of the enemy fleet.

The distinguishing feature of the Nanau Unit surprise attack was that the Japanese carried out their assaults from a very low altitude thus inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

2 Patrol Boats Sunk

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 28.—The enemy continues minesweeping operations as he approaches the shoreline amid stiff encounters between the enemy and the Japanese.

On June 26 two enemy patrol boats drew quite close to shore but sank following terrible explosions. Large and small enemy planes that invaded the Balik Papan vicinity on the same day numbered about 120.

15 WORLD CONFERENCES TO BE HELD THIS YEAR

Strong Desire of U.S. for International Cooperation Noted By Swedish Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 27.—About 15 world conferences which will take place during the latter half of 1945 are strong proof of the United States' wish for international cooperation, the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet reported recently.

A list of international negotiations which will be shortly started gives a strong impression, especialy as the questions to be treated, not only concern the future of Europe but of the whole world.

After the San Francisco Conference an interim world organization of the Allies will start its work. Before this a Big Three Conference may take place in the neighborhood of Berlin in the middle of July and before this Conference President General De Gaulle will visit President Truman in Washington. After the Big Three Conference there will be either a complete European peace conference or a number of small conferences treating the details of peace.

The International Labor Organization will meet in Quebec. In July, the Interim Council of the World Organization on Civil Air Traffic will meet in Montreal.

The International Air Traffic Union will have two conference in Paris on July 30, and an annual conference takes place in Montreal on October 15. The third big United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Conference will start in London on August 7, and the food and agricultural organization of the Allies will assemble sometime early in summer, as soon as the agreement reached at Hot Springs has been ratified by a sufficient number of members.

The U S State Department is also working for an international commercial economic conference, which should treat the more general principles for commercial and customs policies for the future—the more specialized questions were already decided at Bretton Woods last summer. A number of important conferences among the countries of the Western Hemisphere are expected.

On September 3, the Inter-American Radio Conference will start in Rio de Janeiro which will treat international radio connections on the whole and especially what is to be done with military radio networks constructed during the war.

The Inter-American Economic Conference which will try principally to organize return to peace economy in the Western Hemisphere will meet in September.

Special

LISBON, June 27.—Meat stocks reached a new low during the week of June 11 when meat was available in fewer stores throughout the United States than in any corresponding period of the last 15 months, the U.S. Department of Labor reported yesterday, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Department through its Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a survey in mid-June of independent grocers in 56 large cities. Over 85 per cent of the stores surveyed had no veal or pork while about three-fourths had no beef or lamb and four out of every ten were without frankfurters and bologna. More than half of the stores had nad no fresh meat for the most of the week preceeding the survey.

Also increasingly difficult to obtain according to the survey were sugar, margarine, lard and some canned fruits and vegetables.

In a town in Illinois, restaurant patrons ate peanuts because of the meat and potato shortage. Ten of the 12 restaurants along with many of the smaller lunch rooms of the city remained closed due to food shortage and lack of help.

Eating More Starch

Special

LISBON, June 27.—Food shortages are changing the American diet with starches being used in greater quantities to replace the scarce protein-rich meats, the Wall Street Journal said summing up the results of the national survey it conducted, according to a New York dispatch.

The survey indicated that even if food rationing were ended at once it would not make much difference because the situation is not a question on ration points, but whether the dealer has foodstuffs to sell, the report said.

New eating trends were found wherever there were shortages of specific foods, the survey revealed. For instance in the mid-west city of Cleveland with a population of almost a million, plain pancake flour is taking the place of scarce eggs. In the eastern seaport of Boston where even pigs' knuckles are hard to find the consumption of fish has risen 500 per cent and in the eastern city of Philadelphia with a population of nearly 3,000,000 rice takes the place of meat.

The inland steel producing city of Pittsburg, moreover, with a population of nearly 2,000,000 to feed does not get enough fresh fish let alone fresh meat. People there are using reluctantly instead larger quantities of thin chile con carne poured over beans as a substitute for fish and meat.

In Washington yesterday, Secretary of War Henry Stimson announced that the War Department is releasing about 10,000 light and 20,000 medium trucks to meet the urgent agricultural transportation needs.

Allies to Transfer Control Over Italy, McNarney Reveals

Domei

LISBON, June 28.—General Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Area, announced in Washington today that the whole of Italy, with the possible exception of Bolzano and Venezia-Julia areas, will be handed to Italian control by September, according to a Washington dispatch. All American troops except 1,600 mainly for salvage work and possibly one division for the Venezia-Julia area will be removed from Italy by next January, he said. Five thousand air force personnel will also be stationed in Italy, but these will be under the general European occupational theater command.

ITALY'S WHEAT CROP POOR

Will Yield Only 4,500,000 Tons Despite Acreage Increase

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—The worst drought in 22 years has had a serious effect on the Italian wheat crop and John Nixon, BBC correspondent, says that the crop will yield only 4,500,000 tons this year as against 6,500,000 tons last year.

During the war Italy increased her wheat fields to about 10,000,000 acres but there has been little or no rain since March and in some parts the wheat is stunted and the grain undeveloped.

Not only will the food situation be affected, for as the correspondent says, about half of the total population in Italy depend on agriculture for a livelihood and the drought will mean a big financial loss and unemployment.

ALGERIA PLOT DISCOVERED

Ringleaders Arrested by French Police; Britain Said Behind

Domei

ZURICH, June 26.—A plot to overthrow the Government of Algeria on July 1 was discovered, according to reports reaching here. Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition were found and a number of the ringleaders of the planned uprising have been taken into custody by the French police.

It is believed that the plot was made in order to cause the Algerians to rise, to establish a provisional government, to engage in armed conflict with France and to force France to make concession through intervention of a third Power. As in the case of the Levant outbreak and the Tangiers issue, the instigator of the plot is believed to be Britain.

CHIANG MEETS SCRIBES

Hails U.S. Trained Forces But Asks More Economic Aid

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—General Chiang Kai-shek held his first conference in Chungking with correspondents since 1941, it is reported. He told them that American trained and equipped Chinese armies would soon be ready for action. He expressed satisfaction with the cooperation of General Albert C. Wedmeyer, the American commander who is also his Chief of Staff.

But he thought that more attention should be given to China's economic needs, especially by the United States so that China could make the fullest use of its military equipment.

B-24 Plant Closed

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—The Willow Run plant of Ford Motors, which has been producing Liberator machines (B-24's), will be closed down and the production of that type of plane suspended from June 28, according to a dispatch from Detroit. The reason given for the step is that a new type of bomber plane has become necessary in the Pacific War, the same dispatch states.

U.S. REVEALS HYPOCRISY BY AIR ATTACKS ON JAPAN

Once Protested on Chinchow Bombing as Inhuman, Asahi Points Out

The Asahi wonders what Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, will say to the growing criticism made in his own country of the indiscriminate and inhuman way in which the American air force is attacking Japan, especially when as Secretary of State he protested to Japan regarding the bombing of enemy strongholds at Chinchow, Manchuria, by the Japanese air force at the time of the Manchurian Incident. The paper directs the attention of Stimson and the other American war leaders to the fact that there are few, if any, Japanese who have lost heart due to the American air attacks upon Japan Proper which they set out to prepare at the time of the fall of the Mariana Islands. The paper says:

"At the time of the Manchurian Incident, the Japanese air force effected an attack upon the enemy stronghold at Chinchow, Manchuria. Presently Stimson, then American Secretary of State, issued a statement the burden of which was that such a bombing attack upon cities and towns was an utterly inhuman act. Toshio Shiratori, then Director of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, at once issued a rejoinder.

"Stimson's criticism of Japan steadily grew more and more caustic. At length he declared that the behavior of the Japanese forces in Manchuria reminded him of a vampire. Director Shiratori's patience was exhausted. He told the world that Stimson seemed to have finally become mentally deranged. Stimson was wild with indignation.

On a formal note of protest to Japan he said that Director Shiradori had railed at him. The world had a hearty laugh at Stimson's expense.

"The American air force is now the butt of growing criticism in America for the manner in which it is attacking Japan Proper. The criticism is principally by various religious bodies, and the chief objection is that American airmen in bombing Japanese cities and towns are utterly disregarding the principles of humanity.

"Stimson, as Secretary of War, shares with his Cabinet colleagues the direction of the war. We put it to Stimson to recollect the high indignation he felt when the Japanese air force attacked the enemy's stronghold at Chinchow during the Manchurian Incident and tell us what he thinks of the attacks on Japan Proper by the American air force in relation to the protest he made to Japan over the Japanese air attack upon Chinchow.

"The damage done by the American air force in Japan Proper is not negligible. Frankly, we are suffering from the effects of the bombing. But it does not follow that we are losing heart We refuse to be so weak-kneed as to be doubtful of our ability to secure victory over the enemy. On the contrary, as the air attacks upon Japan Proper continue, we become more and more wrathful.

"From the first we were prepared for such a situation as the one with which we are faced today. We knew what sort of country America was. About the time of the fall of the Mariana Islands we began to warn ourselves that a situation such as the present was bound to arise and have since prepared for it. Things are sure to become worse. But none of us will become fainthearted in the least degree.

CHIANG TROOPS REPULSED

Retreat Following Penetration of Walled Town of Lungnan

Domei

CANTON, June 29.—The Chung Ying News Agency of Chungking reports on the war situation in southern Kiangsi Province as follows:

"The Chungking troops which had penetrated the walled town of Lungnan, have been forced to retreat due to the counteroffensive of the Japanese. Severe fighting raged between the Japanese stubbornly defending Lungnan and Chungking troops on June 25."

Joseph Darnand Arrested

Special

LISBON, June 28.—Joseph Darnand, French Secretary of Interior in the Vichy Government and Secretary General of the French Militia, has been arrested in a house near Edola north of Bergamo not far from the Swiss border, it was announced in Rome today.

Hanson Sees Dissolution

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—Per Albin Hansson, Swedish Prime Minister, said that the Swedish coalition government formed in 1939 will probably be dissolved at the end of next month.

Japan to Transfer Powers in Tongking To Viet Nam Empire

Domei

PNOM-PENH, June 27.—Under the basic policy of maintaining and fostering the Government of the native inhabitants of Indo-China, the Japanese Government is shortly to make a general transfer of administrative power in the State of Tongking to the Viet Nam Empire. It also is to transfer important affairs within the competency of the Government-General to the Viet Nam Empire and the Kingdoms of Cambodia and Luang Brabang. Preparations are pushed for measures necessary for the realization of the change. The more important of the powers of the Government-General to be transfered concern budgets. The change means that the greater part of the powers of the Government-General concerning budgets will be in the hands of various countries in Indo-China.

TO SET UP SPECIAL CORPS

To Utilize Talents of National Volunteer Corps Members

The organization, both regional and occupational of the National Volunteer Corps in the Metropolis has been completed and various corps are already working under first instructions given out for the planting of sweet potatoes.

Decision was reached on Thursday however for special independent corps to engage in sanitation, transportation and other activities with specialized talents to be formed by July 5.

The members making up the eight different types of specialized volunteer corps fall under the following category.

1. Those engaged in traffic, transportation and shipping.
2. Those engaged in communication.
3. Members of the Tokyo Service to the State Through Labor Association.
4. Those engaged in the handling of daily necessities.
5. Those engaged in the medical, pharmacautical and allied professions.
6. Members of the Defense Corps of the metropolis.
7. Farmers.
8. Lookout Defense Corps members.

Trade Ban Still Effective

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—Despite the cessation of hostilities in Europe, trade with Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland is still prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1939-40, declared Australian Trade and Custom Minister, Senator Richard Koone, today, according to a Canberra dispatch. The Minister also warned traders that transaction and communication with certain persons and business concerns in neutral countries who have been declared as coming under the above Act are also still prohibited.

Chungking Arrests Chang

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Chang Shankun, former director of the China Movies Company of Shanghai, was recently arrested and will be tried on treason charges, according to a Reuter dispatch today from Chungking. Chang was engaged in the production of documentary films for propaganda but because of the unfavorable conditions of the times had turned over to the Chungking side. Contrary to his expectations, however, this opportunist was treated with severity by Chungking authorities.

King Going to England

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—A message from Ottawa says that William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister is leaving for England where he will inspect Canadian troops there.

To Up Lend-Lease Funds

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—The U.S. House of Representatives has tentatively approved a bill giving Lend-Lease funds an additional two and one half billion dollars, according to a Washington dispatch.

Senate Hears Assets Seizure

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 28.—The Senate military affairs subcommittee in Washington has heard a report on German and Japanese assets seized in the United States. These enemy assets will not be returned to their prewar owners. Instead they will be applied to claims of the United States Government against Germany and Japan.

TOHOKU, CHUKYO REGIONS PUSH WAR PRODUCTION

Food, Munitions Stressed; Candid Views Expressed by Governor-Generals

The people of the Tohoku district were afire with determination to do their part for victory in the decisive battle expected to be fought on Japanese soil, Tohoku's Regional Governor-General Tsurukichi Maruyama emphasized in an interview with Yomiuri-Hochi. This interview was devoted to a discussion of the task before him, which was to see that the inhabitants of the region under his jurisdiction made a full display of their power. Mr. Maruyama said:

"I think that of the administrative regions into which the country has been divided, Tohoku has the greatest latent power. It has plenty of resources in foodstuffs. It is exceedingly rich in other necessary resources for war prosecution, both under and above the ground. In the past it lagged in munitions production, but this has been remedied and the industry is developing with leaps and bounds. It is taking steps toward self-sufficiency, so that it may do its full share in carrying the war through to a successful conclusion.

"The inhabitants of the Tohoku district are conservative and grave by nature. They do not take to anything readily. But once they set their hand to anything, they do not stop until they are through with it.

"The greatest mission with which I am charged as Regional Governor-General is to insure that the inhabitants of the Tohoku district make a full demonstration of the power they have for expanding the production of materials needed for the successful conduct of the war.

Intensified Fighting Spirit

"The Tohoku district is not visited by enemy planes to anything like the extent to which the Tokyo, Chukyo and Kansai areas are. But there is a progressive increase in the fighting spirit of its inhabitants. There is strong desire among them, with the various qualities peculiar to them, to contribute their full share to the conduct of the war. The district has advantages in things which are necessary for its organization so that its inhabitants may be set afire with the greatest degree of pariotism.

"The Tohoku people now are not content with simply making themselves self-sufficient in things needed for the conduct of the war. They are beginning to concentrate on the attainment of the end of making a substantial direct contribution to the extension of the country's fighting power. For example, it is not very difficult for the six prefectures which are included in the Tohoku district to achieve a state of self-sufficiency; their inhabitants, however, refuse to think that by making their prefectures self-supporting they will have performed the mission with which they are entrusted. Their idea is not that they must realize a condition under which they will be able to subsist by themselves if the area inhabited by them is cut off from the Kanto district in the east or Hokkaido in the north in consequence of enemy invasion of the Japanese mainland or if they are confronted with such a danger; they are conscious of their duty in such an eventuality to bring relief to the Kanto district or to Hokkaido, as the case may be. They have made up their minds that they will not fall short in performing this function. Thus, they are devoting themselves to the extension of their fighting and other powers so that they may rush to the assistance of other areas when such assistance is called for.

"Fortunately, they are in complete agreement with the military and naval authorities in regard to what they are to do by way of strengthening their fighting and other structures, while they are assured of the support of these authorities in whatever steps they take in pursuance of their duty to the State in the event of any emergency created by an attempt by the enemy to land on the Japanese mainland. It is this unity between the inhabitants and officials of the Tohoku district on one hand, and the military and naval authorities on the other, that is the principal factor in the progress which is being made by the district's undertakings to increase its contribution to the nation's fighting power.

Industrial Progress Rapid

"The region's power for producing munitions is such that one finds it difficult to believe that it was only recently that the region was little associated with industrial activities. The Tohoku people, today, are able to supply their own requirements not only in raw materials, but also in finished goods.

"The way in which the inhabitants of the Tohoku district went about the work of organizing their units of the National Volunteer Corps gives an idea of the extent of their fighting spirit. I have a conviction that by giving the right sort of direction to the federated units of the National Volunteer Corps which have been brought into being in the Tohoku district I shall be able to help end the danger confronting the country.

"I visited a fishing ground some days ago and said to the assembled fishermen: 'The fish you catch is an important part of the food for the industrial workers who are so important to the State today. The way in which you do your work produces a direct influence on the production of aircraft. I desire you to do your best.' The fishermen were profoundly impressed, and they have since made greater exertions to perform their function, not allowing even air attacks by the enemy to stand in the way. This episode illustrates, I think, the stuff of which the Tohoku people are made.

"The system of Regional Governors-General is a great improvement over that of administrative councils which it has replaced, in that each Regional Governor-General has control of all the administrative offices within the area under his jurisdiction, whereas under the old system the function of each administrative council was simply to see that it was in close touch with the prefectural governors and the heads of other administrative organs in the area where it worked. Under the new system the Regional Governors-General will supervise the prefectural governors and heads of other administrative organs, and in case of necessity act on behalf of various Ministers of State.

Regional Organs Powerful

"An idea of the power of the Regional Governor-General will be formed by consideration of the fact that a large part of the functions of the central Government is to be transferred to the Regional Governments-General. This is a step which will be justified by the current situation.

"I personally think that a system of larger prefectures would meet the situation better than the system of Regional Governors-General, although in some respects, particularly in matters of transport, it might be found inadequate.

"Be this as it may, we have the system of Regional Governors-General, and my duty is to cooperate with the heads of the various administrative offices in the area under my jurisdiction and to get the people of the six prefectures which comprise it united as one in devotion to the expansion of the country's fighting power. The key to the situation, as far as the Tohoku district is concerned, lies in the successful discharge of my function. The value of the whole system of Regional Governors-General will remain a question until the Governors-General have shown that they are equal to the task of effectively organizing the people under their jurisdiction.

Stable Personnel Hoped

"I take the occasion of the introduction of the system of Regional Governors-General to urge on the Government the necessity of desisting as much as possible from shifts in the personnel of local Government officials. I held the office of chairman of an administrative council for a year and two months. The heads of all important offices under my jurisdiction as the chairman of an administrative council resigned one by one after I came to office, until I found myself the official longest in service in the area under my jurisdiction. The head of an administrative office was only two months in office before he resigned. A man even if he possessed the best brains in the world, would be unable to achieve anything worth while in a few months of office. There must be a speedy end to the practice of making wholesale shifts in the personnel of local administrative organs. Otherwise, it is impossible to expect the local officials, who have a great part to play in meeting the situation with which the country is faced, to attain the best results. This is not the time to change officials for change's sake. The desire of officials to get promoted at any cost has much to do with the frequency with which local officials are changed. It is time such a tendency was discouraged."

Conditions for Victory

Isei Otsuka, Regional Governor-General for the Chugoku district, discussing the object of the system of Regional Governors-General in an interview with the same newspaper, says it is to help meet the conditions for victory in the War of Greater East Asia. He says:

"The object of the system of Regional Governors-General is to achieve a phenomenal increase in the output of foodstuffs and munitions. Increased production of foodstuffs is the first condition for the stabilization of the living of the people, the elimination of thought disturbances, and the stimulation of fighting spirit. Increased output of munitions is the first condition for the strengthening of the country's power for attacking the enemy and for defense against attacks. When the outputs of foodstuffs and munitions are increased, we have the power for realizing the idea of carrying the war through to a successful conclusion.

"The foregiong is true everywhere in the country. It is true in the Chugoku district which is under my jurisdiction.

"Now few regions in Japan are more favorably placed for expanding the production of foodstuffs and munitions than the Chugoku district. The climate is temperate. The inhabitants, numbering 6,000,000, are clear-minded and intellectual. There are everywhere organs that can be used to bring about increased fighting power. There are organs for the production of aircraft, shipping, and all sorts of weapons. There is a naval station, which, combined with the powerful land forces, make the area under my jurisdiction safe from attack to a degree known in few other regions.

"Such are the conditions under which the 6,000,000 people of the Chugoku district are living. If they line up solidly behind the Government, I am absolutely sure that before long they will find themselves forming western Japan's strongest bulwark.

Chugoku Has Advantages

"The Chugoku district has other advantages in that being visited less frequently by enemy planes than other parts of Japan, it has been less ravaged by war, and in that the inhabitants are observing the teachings left by Mori Motonari about the strength possessed by a united people. I have no doubt of the great role played by the spirit of mutual assistance, with which the Chugoku people are afire, in the achievement of the object of increased production of foodstuffs and munitions.

"I am not at liberty to discuss details of the problem of increasing munition production. With regard to the other problem, of expanding the output of foodstuffs, I would say that the Chugoku district is well able to deal effectively with this problem. The district is capable of self-sufficiency. The task before me is not only to realize a state of self-sufficiency in the area under my jurisdiction, but also to increase the total production of foodstuffs within the area.

"The people under my jurisdiction are making special efforts to increase the production of salt, a material important both for the living of the people and for the munitions industry, and have already achieved a great increase in output. Hitherto the fishermen were prevented from engaging in fishing for herrings by the shortage of salt. The increased output of salt has made it possible for it to be given to the fishermen in exchange for herrings, and thus there has come about an increase in the herrings caught in the area. We have enforced a system in the hilly part of the area under which salt is exchanged for salted vegetables and pickled plums; the introduction of this system has solved the problem of increasing the production of pickled vegetables and plums. Last, but not least, the increased production of salt helps toward solution of the problem of expanding munitions production.

"We are paying close attention to the increased production of sweet potatoes. We make it compulsory for the farmers to harvest their crops as early as possible. This practice serves two purposes. A saving of food can be effected, as, where potatoes are harvested early, every part of them and even the roots may be made to serve as food. After the potatoes have been harvested, the fields can be turned over to other vegetables, including radishes.

Foodstuff Production Pushed

"We are giving special encouragement to the cultivation of buckwheat which may be harvested three or four times a year.

"We are encouraging the employment of the method perfected by the Hiroshima Literature and Science University for increasing the output of trouts, which are valuable as articles of food as they are rich in albuminous substances. We are meeting the problem of medical supplies by utilizing herbs, which are abundant. The intensive use of electricity has solved the problem of labor shortage in the farming districts.

"The attitude of officials has become an important question, with the establishment of Regional Governments-General. What I expect of officials in the area under my jurisdiction is that they shall try to behave to the people with whom they come into touch in the course of the discharge of their functions as though they were their parents. I recollect a crowd of sufferers from the war disaster that befell Tokyo in March becoming indignant at the refusal of the officials at a certain railway station to issue special tickets to them on the very day of the disaster, explaining that there was no law warranting such steps. They ought to have known better and displayed common sense in dealing with the applications for special tickets made by the sufferers, many of whom had bad burns. The next day a decree was issued providing for the free rail transport of sufferers from the war-disaster. Officials need to observe discipline. But they must see that they do not stick blindly to minor rules and regulations to the extent of denying things which are dictated by humanity and other principles common to all human beings."

SPECIAL ATTACK SPIRIT MUST BE MAINTAINED

Final Issue of War Depends on National Determination to Fight It Out

Calling public attention to the need of maintaining the Special Attack Corps spirit at this crucial moment, Home Minister Motoki Abe made the following radio broadcast on the subject "Facing the National Difficulties" on Wednesday night.

"That the Okinawa war situation has come to such a pass as is witnessed today is serious indeed. America's strength of materials as well as its fighting spirit is not at all to be despised. America is a worthy enemy for Japan to fight. Enemy air raids will become severer and we must be determined to go through hardships more than ever before.

"The blood of loyalty and patriotism is running through the veins of every Japanese. When a great national emergency arises, the blood turns into the Special Attack Corps spirit, the manifestation of the true phase of the Japanese character. This undying great spirit of defending the Empire victimizing self is the real Special Attack Corps spirit. All the Special Attack Corps men fly to the enemy objectives with confidence of Japan's sure victory.

"This is a global war with the destinies of nations at stake. It must be won! It must be fought courageously to the last five minutes The final issue of the war depends on whether the national determination to fight it out is stronger or weaker. I am absolutely sure that victory will be ours if the 100,000,000 people of Japan maintain their dogged determination to fight it out with the Special Attack Corps spirit."

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CONTROL ORGANS GIVEN WIDER SCOPE OF ACTION

Move Is Taken to Assure Munitions Output: Create United Production Setup

An outline for the establishment of a production structure to meet the present decisive war stage intended for maintaining the output of munitions as well as for creating a production management setup through the unity of the Government and people was unanimously adopted at the Cabinet meeting held recently. In line with the Cabinet decision the National Mobilization Examination Council at its meeting on June 26 adopted for recommendation to the Government a revised Imperial ordinance relating to the important industrial organizations as a legal measure for strengthening the function of control associations.

The meeting of the Examination Council was attended by Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Agriculture Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro and other members of the council. The revised Imperial ordinance concerning the important industrial organizations, as adopted by the National Mobilization Examination Council, was promulgated by the Board of Information on the same day.

With the completion of the adjustment of enterprises which started in June last year and the rapid progress of important production a cry was raised, criticizing control associations as unserviceable. In order to oppose this criticism the control associations with the support of the Important Industrial Federation asserted that the control associations should be strengthened. The present step adopted by the Government is worthy of note as it has put a period to the former assertion.

By the present revision the fields of activities of the control associations have been largely expanded by allowing them to undertake "economic actions." When the control associations were organized the Government prohibited the control associations from undertaking any economic action since such actions would impair their function. However, it was found that the restriction imposed upon the control associations prevented them from displaying their ability to a full extent.

The restriction was accordingly modified and the control associations have been allowed to establish firms or unions over which they exercise wholesale control and make a joint purchase of necessities of life or joint sale of articles produced.

The Government has decided to effect readjustment of enterprises in accordance with the outline of the establishment of the decisive wartime production structure and with a view to removing uncertainty in the accountanting business, the Government will indemnity losses sustianed by those enterprises.

Thus, the Government has taken a step for strengthening the accountanting business of the control associations. At the same time a pool system of profit and loss of industrial enterprises belonging to a control association is to be carried out. This measure is worthy of note as it will develop in the future to the stage where all the members of a control association will, if necessary, share receipts and disbursement of the enterprises under the control of the control association.

For the promotion of smooth operation of the control associations and for the strengthening of superintendence the president of a control association is authorized to appoint or dismiss superintendents and controllers.

The authority and function of the control associations have been much strengthened. The control associations are now to make a fresh start as a unified control organ of industrial enterprises concerned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE SET

To Plan Wartime Monetary, Banking Measures

The formation of a Wartime Finance Planning Committee, was announced Wednesday by the Finance Ministry. With this, the old systems of committees and advisers in the Ministry have been abolished.

The new committee is to participate in planning wartime finances and banking measures, and to submit views on such matters, upon the request of the Finance Minister. With the formation of the new committee, the Wartime Finance Investigation Committee, Saving System Operation Committee, councillors to the Finance Bureau, councillors to the Foreign Capital Bureau, and Insurance advisers are abolished.

The members of the new committee are selected from among the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, and also from among those with experience and ability in financial and banking affairs. The committee is divided into five sections, General, Accounting, Taxation, Currency, and Savings. Its total membership is 55. More sections or subsections may be established if necessary.

Pulverization of Food Is Now Being Planned To Overcome Problem

Pulverized food equivalent to about 500,000 koku of rice to overcome the food problem will be undertaken by the Wartime Agricultural Association. According to their plans which have been submitted to the Agricultural Ministry the stems of sweet potato plants, leaves of the mulberry, sage and other wild plants, the residuum of soy sauce, peanuts, grapes, and apples will be pulverized to make substitute food at approximately 450 factories manufacturing starch in Japan.

EVACUEES ENCOURAGED TO TAKE UP FARM WORK

¥158,000,000 Set Aside by Agriculture, Commerce Ministry for Special Project

In an effort to encourage evacuees to take up farming and, at the same time, to give proper guidance in the technique of farming, the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry formally decided at the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday to set up the Headquarters for Devising Measures in Encouraging Farming headed by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro. Many government officials concerned and authorities on farming will participate in the task entrusted to the Headquarters.

In order to carry out the project, ¥158,000,000 have been set aside. According to the plan a total of 450,000 families are expected to take up farming, 100,000 in Japan Proper and 20,000 in Hokkaido as a first experiment.

The Headquarters which is to set up soon will handle matters on plans and investigations in relation to those who wish to engage in farming, on the dispersion of those who will evacuate collectively, on the propagation of farming, on giving guidance and according aid whenever needed, on obtaining necessary tools and materials for farming, on the transportation of collective evacuees who plan to take up farming, and on effecting liaison with various government offices and groups concerned.

June 27 to July 7 will be designated as sweet potato planting time in the devastated areas being made into vegetable gardens by the Kanto Headquarters of the Organization for Turning War Losses into War Power which has secured over 20,000,000 young plants of sweet potatoes in their plan to harvest 800,000 kan of this vegetable.

A planting ceremony and a brief course in planting was held at the Kanda Ward Office from 2 p.m. Wednesday with representatives from various factories, ward and street organization volunteer corps and Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, president of the organization attending.

WILL BOOST WAR POWER

Munitions Body to Transfer Some Work to Local Authorities

The Munitions Ministry has decided to transfer to local governments extensive matters under its jurisdiction, for simplifying and stimulating the production and distribution of wartime necessities, it was announced on Thursday.

Affairs to be transferred by the Munitions Ministry to local authorities follow:

Matters concerning the mobilization of local materials, production and distribution of materials and Products; adjustment of enterprises; dispersement of factories and materials; defense and other necessary facilities; adjustment of unfinished plants; control and supervision of factories; control of control bodies, control companies, special companies and cooperation; adjustment of the supply and consumption of electric power; control of electric power generation and transmission facilities; erection of new equipments by companies with less than ¥50,000,000 capital; establishment of new companies with less than ¥5,000,000 capital and other matters.

Sakomizu Presents Plan

Hisatsune Sakomizu, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, at the regular meeting of parliamentary vice-ministers and councillors on Thursday announced his plan calling for the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the National Volunteer Corps. His plan, however, received advices for reconsideration from some vice-ministers and councillors present for the reason that it may simply result in formalization of the function of the corps and is feared to mislead the corps to a condition such as the reappearance of the now defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

FINAL VICTORY FOR JAPAN IS STRESSED BY KURIHARA

Declares Experiences of Japanese Gained in Okinawa Operations Are Doubly Reassuring

Stressing the importance of ideological warfare and the unflinching determination of the 100,000,000 Japanese to drive on to the last, Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, Vice-Director of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, declared that he had doubled his confidence in Japan's final victory through experiences gained during the Okinawa operations in the course of an interview with the Navy reporters at the Osaka Naval Club on June 25, while he was visiting the city, it is reported by the Mainichi.

Rear Admiral Kurihara further said, "It is a matter of deep regret that the enemy forces gained a superior position in the ground action in the Okinawa area. However, when we look back at the Okinawa operations, we can say with confidence that through our experiences there, we gained more confidence in battles yet to come. We know now to which direction the enemy is pointing his spearhead. Following the Philippine campaign, we speculated as to the enemy's move, wondering whether the enemy would come straight to Kyushu or advance northward from Yiojima, or attempt a landing on the China Continent. Now, we are certain of the enemy scheme.

"The British fleets have been already cooperating with the American surface craft. Taking up the enemy challenge furiously, the Japanese Forces concentrated their fighting power on their attack against the enemy task forces and other warships plying in the waters around the Okinawa Islands. The Japanese Ground Forces engaged the enemy to devastating fighting though greatly inferior in materials and equipment. Encountering the enemy forces much superior in the number of personnel and material, the Japanese inflicted the same amount of losses as they had sustained on the enemy forces in the face of constant fleet-bombardment and air bombing. In the waters near the islands, the Americans had to pay as much as 600 warships and 70,000 casualties in their fight with the Japanese.

"However, the weather conditions in the Okinawa area were not favorable for the Japanese and the war situation came to such a pass as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters. At this juncture, no Japanese should entertain such a pessimistic view as to regard the outcome of the Okinawa operations as the final deciding factor.

"The ground operation has not been successful as previously announced, but the officers and men entrenched on the main Okinawa Island will continue an offensive against the enemy, constantly threatening the enemy sea transportation units. It must be remembered that the Japanese are still exacting sacrifices in blood from the enemy forces. The fact that the Japanese were able to insure time by means of checking the onrush of the enemy from island to island, starting from the Marshall Islands up to Truk Island, the Marianas, Pelilu and Leyte islands, Lingayen, Yiojima Island and then finally to the Okinawas, must be also remembered.

"In the United States repercussions have been caused by the great attrition suffered by the combat forces in the Okinawa area, thus revealing the fact that the Okinawa operations have given a spiritual blow to the American masses. Now that the war has entered a serious phase with the most probable conversion of the Japanese mainland into a battlefield, preparing to throw every available war potential into battles yet to come.

Ideological Warfare Vital

Stressing the importance of ideological warfare, Vice-Admiral Kurihara further declared, "I want to stress that the ideological warfare plays a vital role in deciding the outcome of the war along with armed struggles. I think the ideological warfare has entered its decisive stage and is already being pushed to the soil of the mainland. With the industrial warfare, the same can be also said. Particularly in the field of ideological warfare, we who are connected with propaganda activities are solely responsible should our conduct cause any hindrance to the conduct of armed hostilities. In this sense, I believe that the War of Greater East Asia has come to a most critical juncture. In the final stage of the current war, ideology plays a vital role. When the opposing forces are hurling everything into the war, the Japanese must demonstrate their characteristic tenacity by realizing the superiority and peculiarity of Japanese ideology.

"There is no hope for victory where there is no unity within the country. Wholesome ideology will contribute greatly toward the bolstering of industries and the heightening of fighting morale. The importance of ideological warfare must be always remembered by those who are now serving in all Ministries and bureaus."

Warning against pessimistic views regarding the war situation, he continued, "I have noticed a tendency among industrial workers who most often judging the general progress of the war situation from their own peculiar standpoint, and neglecting to review the war as a whole, entertain pessimistic views. When the factories where they are engaged in wartime production have been destroyed by the enemy P-29's they have come to the rash conclusion that Japan's productive capacity has been wrecked. Such people who are apt to be disturbed by local vicissitudes, must be warned to look at the general trend of the war from a wider viewpoint. Should anyone think that if the Japanese mainland becomes a battlefield, there is no hope for victory, he or she must be reminded that the Japanese mainland is blessed with topographically favorable conditions which have been time and again utilized by our forefathers in their conduct of war.

"As to aircraft, upon the conversion of the Japanese mainland into a battlefield, we will be relieved from the task of dispatching superior aircraft to distant frontlines, and even the fighters with inferior flying range will do in attacking enemy invaders. The Japanese fighting men entrenched in the South Pacific area are reported to have assembled accessories of damaged aircraft to build new machines to be used in attacking enemy positions. Those who are isolated in lonely islands are said to be exerting every effort to become self-supporting in foodstuffs and to be awaiting their time to be able to launch an offensive against the enemy.

"Those who are lucky enough to be able to fight on the mainland, must consolidate their determination to defend their fatherland at any cost. We are now facing the best opportunity to strike at the enemy. We must fight tenaciously to the last till the enemy becomes weary and exposes his weak point. Then, we can move into a furious and smashing offensive against the invaders."

Airplane Fuel From Young Pine Shoots Is Made by Simple, Economical Process

Airplane fuel can be made in great quantities from young pine shoots. In line with the national movement to turn the roots of pine and the bark of the birch into products of military value the discovery was made of the possibilities of making oil from young pine shoots.

Research to this end was carried out by Ikuro Watami of the Akimachi National Defense Chemical Industry Laboratory in Kodachi Machi, Takada Gun, Hiroshima, and Shoji Tsuji, second year student in the Hiroshima Higher Technical School.

From five kilograms of raw material, 350 cubic centigrams of crude oil and 650 cubic centrigrams of tar can be produced after five hours of carbonization, while from the residue 1.3 kilograms of pine charcoal as material for briquettes can be made.

The process for producing this oil does not require any new method or equipment, as those used in making oil from pine roots may be adapted. Moreover, the pine shoots may be used together with pine roots in making oil. As with the roots, the shoots are easily gathered. Nor does it have to be the shoots of one particular kind of pine. Shoots of any of the many varieties of pine found in abundance all over Japan may be picked and as long as they are preserved in the shade they will keep for three or four months without losing their essential qualities.

The Army is enthusiastically behind the production of such high quality airplane fuel, the methods for which are so simple, and already instructions have been given out from army district headquarters to the various fuel departments to start the manufacture of this oil.

It must be borne in mind, however, that unless these shoots are picked by the middle of August they lose their oil essence. Accordingly, the authorities request that as much as possible be picked at the earliest possible moment to be preserved for future use, and at the same time caution that new shoots on the tree-tops be left so that the pines may grow.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, June 29

S.F. CONFAB—A STRUGGLE FOR POWER

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The San Francisco Conference was closed on June 26 after adopting the new "International Charter." The essential points of the charter were based on a series of agreements reached at previous tripartite parleys. For the mere adoption of it two months of hard sailing were required. The conference merely exposed the ambitions and strife among the big Powers and the dissatisfaction of the small Powers. However, the establishment of a new international structure backed by armed power has been registering actual progress. The question at issue is how the new structure called the United Nations, will be manipulated.

The first week of the conference was devoted to the organization of the parley itself. In the meantime, trouble broke out in regard to the four questions, namely, the matter of inviting the provisional Polish regime to the conference, the Soviet Union's demand for three votes, the system of appointing the Chairman by turns and the matter of inviting Argentina to the parley.

The conference then suffered even the crisis of rupture. The argument was always made between nations led by the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively. The Soviet Union registered victory only on the three-vote issue but lost three other issues. It was clarified that the Soviet Union even with the force of a victorious Power was not strong enough to overcome the Anglo-American camp. Especially was it shown that the larger number of small countries are content to serve the interests of the Anglo-American Powers as usual. Herein can we perceive the reason for which the Soviet Union steadfastly insisted on the guiding right of the big Powers and thereby endeavored to incapacitate the power of the many votes held by the small countries. For the Anglo-American camp the guiding right of the big Powers is merely a system of despotism, but for the Soviet Union it has a defensive character.

The latter half of the parley was spent in the deliberation of the Covenant. The conference was thrown into confusion over three issues, that is, the trusteeship system, regional arrangement and the vetoing power of the great Powers. In the deliberation of the former two issues, the United States and Britain fully substantiated their imperialism, even indicating their intention of ignoring the prestige of the new world organ.

Against the two Powers, the Soviet Union fought with the demand for the independence of colonial states for the protection of the prestige of the new security system. What the Soviet Union most emphatically stressed in relation with the system of the new organization was the issue of the vetoing power of the great Powers which constitutes a phase of the guiding power of the great Powers. The Soviet Union insisted on the application of the vetoing power to the whole of the investigation of international disputes, recommendation of solution measures and the mobilization of actual force, the three fundamental rights of the Council, but the Soviet Union had to make a concession by allowing the vetoing power to be restricted only to the mobilization of actual force. In the latter half of the parley the Soviet Union was forced to make one concession of National Unity and the approval of the invitation to invite the regime to the parley marked a big Soviet victory.

Thus, the San Francisco Conference secured the cooperation of the United States and the Soviet Union but it showed an advance to the construction of a formal frame in which strife and cooperation are to develop under a peaceful atmosphere. The balance of power among the Powers has not stabilized yet. Within the territory as demanded by Chungking a vigorous war is being fought. France among the big Powers and the small countries around her have not secured final stabilization. Severe fights will be continued one after another before these regimes are stabilized and the relations of influence of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are settled the world over ever for a time. These fights will be adjusted to some extent under the new structure it is true, but what fate it will suffer will rather be determined by the outcome of these struggles for power.

DR. TAKAKUSU PASSES; WAS BUDDHIST SCHOLAR

Studied Under Professor Max Mueller; Held Many Important Posts Here

Dr. Junjiro Takakusu, Buddhist scholar of world fame, passed away from illness at Tamaho Village, Shunto-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture, on June 28. The late scholar was 80 years old. He had been convalescing at the village since summer last year. Dr. Takakusu had held many important posts; he was a member of the Imperial Academy, professor emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, and other, cultural and educational institutions.

Fifty-two years ago Dr. Takakusu was graduated from Oxford University, where he studied Indian Buddhism under Professor Max Mueller. Later, he proceeded to Germany and France, where he was absorbed in the study of Indian philosophy and Buddhism.

After his return home he was appointed Principal of the Tokyo Foreign Language School and concurrently professor at the Department of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University. He taught Sanskrit and Sanskrit literature as well as Pali dialect at the University.

The late Dr. Takakusu was dispatched by the Government to French Indo-China, England, Germany, France, Greece, and other European countries, and India many times mainly in connection with Buddhist study.

Tsushima Heads Salt Body

The first general meeting of the Salt Production Increase Headquarters, recently established by the Finance Ministry, was held on Wednesday, when Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose nominated Juichi Tsushima, former Finance Minister, to the post of director-general of the headquarters. Altogether 89 persons directly related to salt industry were named members of the headquarters. All preparations being completed, the headquarters will start a large-scale movement for production/increase of salt.

Obituary

Hidehiko Ishiguro, 62, former Education Vice-Minister under the then Education Minister, General Baron Sadao Araki, passed away from celebral hemmorrhage at his Setagaya home on June 27. The late Mr. Ishiguro was well known for his enthusiastic encouragement of agriculture, while he was Governor of Iwate Prefecture.

Japanese in Shanghai Send Many Articles To Raid Victims Here

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 27.—The first shipment of 434 packages of daily necessities out of a total of 1,300 packages which had been collected by the Japanese residents in Shanghai for giving relief to sufferers of air raids in Japan was made today to the Ministry of Greater East Asia.

The articles collected in aid of victims of air raids in Japan include such articles as European clothes, Monpei, undershirts, Futon, towels, soap, and paper, representing a warm sympathy of the Japanese residents in Shanghai to the raid victims.

NEW CHECK SYSTEM SET

Bank Depositors May Make Withdrawals at Any Bank

For the convenience of travellers, of those dispersing to distant districts, and of the general public, a new deposit check system, by which a depositor may withdraw his money from any bank in the country, will be put into effect on July 1. Under this system, banks may issue deposit checks payable at any bank throughout the country, at the request of depositors.

When a depositor intends to utilize the new system, he is to present his pass book and his seal to the bank from which he wishes to withdraw money. To verify his identity, his seal must have been impressed on his pass book at the original bank. No limit is made in the amount of money to be withdrawn under this system.

The deposit check system is convenient for travellers and for remittance. Any bank will issue deposit checks at the request of its depositors. One check is limited up to ¥5,000, and two checks may be issued simultaneously. The checks are payable at any bank, and part payment on the face amount may also be made.

Inspectors' Aides Picked

Forty men, representing various fields of public activities, Wednesday, were appointed members of the suites of five Administrative Inspectors, Setsuzo Sawada, Vice-Admiral Saburo Yasumi, Ryozo Asano, Dr. Kotaro Sengoku and Dr. Chuzo Iwata, all Cabinet Advisers. These inspectors have an important mission of inspecting the present conditions of administrative workings so as to meet the wartime situation. The members of suites include members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives, Coordinated Planning Board, Japan Medical Practitioners Corporation, Domei News Agency, Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies, Japan Steel Tube Company, Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Central Agricultural Association, and many other organizations.

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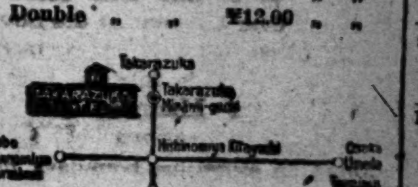

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U.S.-Chungking and Yenan

With the American forces in the Pacific intent on reaching the Chinese coast as soon as possible, the military and political situation in China now assumes major importance. The United States, with a view to utilizing the great man-material of the Chungking army by concentrating the fighting potential of this force against Japan, has been preparing the ground for some time. It has sent several special envoys to Chungking and by virtue of the strenuous efforts of these men it is gradually succeeding in making an American colony of all the Chungking-controlled regions.

The fly in the ointment of America's plans are the constant conflicts between Chungking and Yenan which preclude the utilizing of the united strength of these two opposing camps against Japan. The Washington government has striven in vain to bring about peace between the two Chinese regimes. For instance, Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, personally visited Yenan and exercised all possible efforts to adjust the relations between Chungking and Yenan, but to no avail. All he discovered was that both sides are resolved to establish their own domination over China.

Partly in response to severe criticisms by the Yenan regime, and partly out of mere deference to the United States, Chiang Kai-shek is taking measures to camouflage his true feelings toward Yenan. For instance in his New Year address he officially promised to enforce a constitutional government as quickly as possible. Again in his speech on March 1 last, he promised to convoke a national assembly on November 12. The Yenan regime, however, has denounced these words as nothing but fraudulence and bluster. Yenan is also displeased with the blockading by the Chungking forces of all the roads along which the 8th Route Army and the newly organized 4th Army of Yenan have been maneuvering. The Yenan leaders have even gone to the extent of ridiculing Chiang by accusing him of being more anxious to defeat Yenan than Japan. Thus, all things considered, it was only natural for Yenan to have rejected the invitation of the Chungking regime to send its representatives to the People's Political Council to be held in Chungking beginning July 17.

To fathom the deep-rooted enmity between Chungking and Yenan it is necessary to study the steps whereby Chiang Kai-shek succeeded in attaining his present position. Behind his phenomenal rise to power was, first and foremost, the support of the Chekiang plutocrats which he acquired by saving them from constant troubles with the Communists who for many years had their headquarters at Juiking in Kiangsi. Chiang attacked the Communist regime and drove it into a remote part of Shensi. In a word he earned his present position by his successes in internal warfare—mostly against the Red troops. This accounts for the fact that from the beginning of the China Affair, right up to the present war, though he has been engaged in fighting Japan, Chiang Kai-shek has never for a moment forgotten his feud with the Chinese Communists. This is clearly apparent from the very fact that he has never ceased to strengthen his pressure and blockade against the Red troops of Yenan even when hard pressed by Japan. He has always retained the most efficient units of the Chungking army under his direct command so that he could call upon them in any emergency. Recently he has been tightening his encirclement of the Communist forces along the boundary of Yenan.

This naturally has angered the Yenan regime which has from time to time pointed out these facts in attacking the Chungking regime. It is charged that Chungking's most powerful and best equipped troops are stationed in the rear and that since the outbreak of the war these forces have never been pitted against the enemy, being utilized mainly to maintain peace and order and to blockade the area occupied by the Red troops.

With the American forces in the Pacific bent on reaching the Chinese coast in the immediate future, the Washington government is taking various measures to place Chungking under its control, on the one hand, and to patch up the differences between Chungking and Yenan, on the other. In this latter respect the United States has failed to attain any success and at present there is no knowing when these two Chinese regimes will come to terms.

The Yenan regime, especially, is now returning to its former policy of relying on the Soviet Union in all matters. Now that the war in Europe is over the recommencement of Soviet activities in East Asia is undoubtedly expected by Yenan. For this reason it appears to have thrown its pro-American policy overboard. It evidently now expects the return of Soviet influence to China and is intensifying its conflicts with Chungking, relying on Moscow's support.

The Yenan regime fears that should the American forces succeed in landing in China, Chungking will be placed under the absolute domination of the Washington government and would be turned into an American colony both in a military and a political sense. In such an eventuality the Yenan leaders fear that Chungking, with enormous material aid from Washington, will certainly strengthen its pressure on the Communists. This is why it is attacking the Chungking troops in various parts of China, including Hunan, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Shansi, Honan and Shantung with a view to securing its position beforehand.

Nor is the Yenan regime alone in being deeply concerned with the landing of American troops in China. If the Americans establish control over Chungking the Soviet Union can hardly remain unconcerned, for it is in close contact with Outer Mongolia and the northeastern regions of China along an extensive boundary line. Moreover, the Soviet Union cannot have abandoned its political plans in China. Any thoughts on the part of the Moscow government relative to China are immediately reflected in the activities of the Yenan regime. The recent conflicts between Chungking and Yenan at once indicate the existence in China of delicate relations between the United States and the Soviet Union which respectively stand behind the two regimes.

Thus, the conflict between Chungking and Yenan has entered upon a new stage of development. This cannot but plunge Chungking, Yenan and the Americans in a quandary.

Fruits of Wisdom

If you suppress the exorbitant love of pleasure and money, idle curiosity, iniquitous purpose, and wanton mirth, what a stillness would there be in the greatest cities.—Bruyere.

* * *

A man who finds no satisfaction in himself, seeks for it in vain elsewhere.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

We easily forget crimes that are known only to ourselves.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

The pleasure of criticism takes from us that of being deeply moved by very beautiful things.—Bruyere.

* * *

Decency is the least of all laws, but yet it is the law which is most strictly observed.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Good deeds ring clear through heaven like a bell.—Richter.

* * *

Children have more need of models than of critics.—Joubert.

A Year Ago Today

June 30, 1944

Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, who had been on leave since May 14 for the purpose of conferring with his home government, returned to Japan.

* * *

It is revealed that Professor Obert, a 50-year-old physicist is the inventor of the V-1 flying bomb.

WANG CHING-WEI'S IDEAL

Leader Dedicated Himself to Improve Sino-Japanese Relations

By COLONEL MITSUO DONOWAKI

It was in the spring of 1937 that I first saw the late President Wang Ching-wei. Although I had been staying in Nanking since 1936, I had little chance to come in contact with the Chinese leaders, and only on formal occasions could I observe their features, and that at a distance.

It was along in March and April, 1937, that we could sense an ominous dark cloud overhanging the relationship between Japan and China. As a result, I could feel a close watch kept over us by the Chinese secret servicemen. I thought it would not be a waste of time to make calls on the anti-Japanese leaders and obtain their views; hence from April on I visited many leading Chinese whenever the opportunity was offered. I jotted down the gist of the interviews in my diary which I have dug out from the bottom of my trunk. According to the diary, it was on April 20, 1937, that, accompanying Military Attache Kita, we called on Chen Li-fu, a leader of the C C Society, at his official residence. I wrote: "We debated for two hours. Chen was an unusually interesting fellow."

Also the diary says that I met Mr. Wang Ching-wei for the second time on May 25. Just on the previous day General Abe had arrived in Nanking from Japan, and I happened to act as a sort of guide for him, making arrangements for his meeting with the Chinese leaders. In the diary it says: "Saw Ho Ying-chin at 2:30 p.m. Then called on Wang Ching-wei. In the evening invited by Tsao Hung-sin and others. Had pleasant chats. Returned at 10." This was the last I saw of President Wang before the outbreak of the China Affair.

General Abe's meeting with Mr. Wang at his official residence, I recalled, did not last very long, and was limited more or less just to greetings. It was early summer, and though cloudy it was rather cool. Youthful-looking Mr. Wang, with pink on his cheeks, went on to deliberate on the Sino-Japanese question, stressing the phase of resistance rather than Japanese exclusion. I remember he said something like this on the subject: "China has never adopted any Japanese exclusion policy. However, so long as Japan continues to pursue a policy of aggression, we cannot help but to resort to a policy of resistance."

Relations Become Strained

It is a matter of common knowledge that since the Manchurian Incident Sino-Japanese relations became more and more aggravated as time went on. Against the Japanese policy toward China of those days violent anti-Japanese movements were staged with the Chinese, official as well as private, advocating the adoption of a Japanese exclusion policy. Led by Chiang Kai-shek, those who were over-confident of China's real power strongly insisted on Japanese exclusion, which indicated a firm determination to enter on an all-out war against Japan.

Thus, China pushed on with war preparations, such as strengthening the defense around Shanghai, fortifying Nanking, posting soldiers in North China, building military roads, strengthening the air force, and making a general preparation against air raids. On the other hand, the Chinese leaders cleverly implanted an anti-Japanese thought among the populace, and instigated them continuously. Consequently there arose all sorts of disputes between the people in different parts of China. Whenever such disputes occurred the Japanese Government protested and endeavored to settle them amicably.

It was at this time that Wang Ching-wei, answering the Japanese protest, said that the Chinese attitude was one of resistance and not exclusion. Since the publication of his views about "resistance," the term resistance has become of universal use. In fact, it was Mr. Wang himself who popularized the term. The implication of the term, according to Mr. Wang's interpretation, lies in its use against any aggression which Japan may undertake. So the anti-Japanese policy of China was in its final analysis predicated upon that condition.

The term Mr. Wang so invented came from his deep conviction. Also from this conviction he parted with Chungking in response to the Konoye Declaration which was proclaimed after the outbreak of the China Affair. It was Mr. Wang's purpose to dedicate himself to the settlement of the Japanese-Chinese question, and he struck to this aim until his death.

As matters stand, Japan did not intend to invade China from the beginning, and when her true intentions were clarified it was only natural that the resistance should be dropped. Manifestly, there is quite a difference between the term, resistance, and Japanese exclusion. Yet there are many Chinese, like the Chunking regime, who cannot grasp the true implication of Mr. Wang's resistance theory and are still dancing to the tune of the Anglo-American flute.

Mr. Wang's escape from Hanoi, French Indo-China, his return to Shanghai, his visit to Tokyo, his interview with Premier Konoye, all were carried out in secrecy. Although all these events were not made public, the press and general public knowing very little about them, I was fortunately on the inside. In those days I was in North China as a general staff member to the Imperial Force stationed there, and it was my duty to follow up this sort of development, such as what went on between General Wu Pei-fu and Wang Ching-wei. As Mr. Wang's pet theory of "resistance" was about to materialize in its true colors, I was most anxious to see his success in his undertaking.

On June 27, 1939, Mr. Wang showed up at Peking airfield for the purpose of meeting Wang Keh-ming and Supreme Commander Sugiyama, after making minute arrangements with Tokyo and Shanghai. I was in charge of his welcome, taking all the necessary precautionary steps which were carried out smoothly. I acted as a sort of a bodyguard that day until he left Peking on a plane in the afternoon.

All his movements were kept strictly secret. There were many episodes connected with his movements until his return to Nanking. These will be made public by somebody someday, I expect.

The encounter at Peking was the first time that I met Wang Ching-wei after the start of the China Affair. When I paid my greetings to Mr. Wang, he remembered my interview at his official residence sometime ago.

Since then, I met Mr. Wang often, but his pet theory of "resistance" on which he elaborated at his official residence was the talk which was indelibly impressed on my memory to last as long as I live.

Substitute Foodstuffs

Any country at war has its food problems. With most international commercial links interrupted and bottoms needed for war shipments it is evident that nowhere can the food supply be normal. But in no other corner of the world can nutrition problems be solved as easily as in China, for this country possesses such a variety of foodstuffs that in case some kinds of food should become scarce substitutes could be found without great difficulty.

But, some people may object that in this rice-eating country there is a shortage of rice and to nd a substitute for this staple food is not easy at all. However, China, although a rice land par excellence, has always imported tremendous shipments of rice. From 1939 to 1940 for instance China's rice imports jumped from around 3.2 million quintals to almost 6.5 million quintals with French Indo-China and Thailand being the most important suppliers. China's rice situation depended on international trade and by no means was the country selfsufficient in its chief staple food. Moreover, amazing as it may seem, the Chinese, even south of the Yangtze have learned to eat various cereals instead of their usual rice.

The most important "substitute" for rice in China is no doubt millet but to call it a substitute is almost an insult. Compared with polished rice millet as food is of far superior quality. While the former, if polished, does not contain any vitamins, millet, even when steamed, dried and roasted has been found to have an adequate content of vitamin B, and the addition of millet to a white rice diet has considerable advantage not only for its vitamins but also for its proteins which are of great nutritive value and extremely favourable for growth. Its fat contents, too, are higher than those of polished rice.

There is another cereal which the Chinese have discovered sa being more than an ordinary substitute force, namely, barley. As to the question of carbohydrate, barley has to be classified below any kind of Chinese rice, but this deficiency is balanced by the fact that its protein and fat contents are higher and that, still more important, it contains a fair quantity of vitamin B.

A foodstuff that the Chinese have always liked to eat is wheat in its various forms, but although China is one of the greatest wheat producers in the world, she has always imported enormous quantities of flour. Prior to the outbreak of the East Asia War, China imported between 3.2 million quintals and 3.5 million quintals of wheat flour every year. Small wonder that with Australia and America now out of the is a certain shortage of wheat flour. This so much more so as people in picture—while—Japan needs her wheat for home consumption—there Central China who prior to the present emergency were not extremely fond of bread have developed a special bias toward bread which many of them regard as the only good substitute for rice.

To replace wheat flour many nations the world over have for centuries used maize which some peevery nutritious cereal; it contains vitamins B, D and E, but on the whole it is not a match for wheat. ple also call Indian corn. Maize is a It has less protein and less carbohydrates than wheat and therefore, maize flour is mixed with wheat whenever there is a chance to do so flour for the production of bread.

China is in a particularlf good situation as regards substitute foodstuffs because of the enormous quantity of sofbeans available in this country. It has been said that more than 500 different dishes can be prepared from the various kinds of soybeans and this figure, indeed, does not seem to be an exaggeration. There are so many kinds of dishes, cakes, curds and soups having the soybean as their main ingredient that to believe they are all made from the same raw product is almost impossible. Still it is a fact that the black, the green and the yellow soybean can be used for preparing a tremendous variety of very nutritious and very tasteful meals. Contrary to polished rice soybeans contain considerable quantities of vitamins A, B, E and G. Much of that richness, however, is lost by salting and pickling the beans.

One cannot live on soybeans alone and furthermore to eat large quantities of legumes, especially dried beans and peas, does not agree with many people's stomachs. But the Chinese have found the means to eliminate this difficulty. On the one one hand they like to mix some fresh vegetables with soybeans, while on the other they are artists in preparing various sorts of bean curds easily digested even by sick even over-indulgent gourments might be satisfied.

Chinese and Japanese food is not cooked as long as Western dishes persons. Such curds may be flavoured with various spices so that and, therefore, their vitamin potency is far less reduced than that of the latter. This does not only refer to vegetables, fish and meat but also to the oil one needs for the majority of Chinese dishes. China is immensely rich in vegetable oils and again it is the soybean that supplies the bulk of the various cooking oils used in Chinese kitchens. Experiments with regard to the food values of the many kinds of vegeable oils existing in China were repeatedly carried out and generally speaking scientists agreed that soybean oil is the most nutritious. Soybeans are no doubt the best carriers of vitamins A and D—in so far as oils are concerned. It is followed by peanut oil. The nutritional efficiency of linseed and sesame oil is doubtless below that of the two former kinds, while mustard seed and hempseed, used as the principle source of fat in some parts of this country, have been found to be extremely poor in both those vitamins.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT

Grim Future Faces Nation In All Respects

(By Our Foreign Editor)

Although some time has elapsed since the collapse of Germany, and despite the fact that much should have been accomplished during that period in the occupied zones in connection with the treatment of the Germans, actually disorder and disunity are rampant. The Germans are facing starvation. If there is such a thing as "hell," the grim situation in Germany today expresses it. The rift between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American combination is obviously reflected in their administrative policies over the occupied zones, and is causing much confusion among the returning German refugees.

Field Marshals Zhukov, Montgomery, Eisenhower and General Tassigny representing the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, and France respectively, met in Berlin and reached an understanding concerning the plan for the joint administration of Germany. This arrangement signed by the four powers provided that:

(1) Britain will occupy the northwestern part of Germany, the Soviet Union the eastern, the United States the southwestern and France the western parts respectively.

(2) The administration of Greater Berlin will be carried out by the administrative organ composed of the supreme commanders of the four powers who will act under general instructions from the administrative council.

(3) So long as Germany abides by the basic terms of the unconditional surrender, the supreme power within the country shall be exercised by the highest commanding officers of the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States and France in their respective zones of occupation under instructions from their home governments. With respect to various matters pertaining to Germany, the four supreme commanders shall Exercise the Said Power Jointly.

Cut Into Two Parts

As a matter of fact notwithstanding such an arrangement, Germany is being cut up into two parts which are controlled by the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the Anglo-American powers on the other. The Soviet Union is taking a vigorous stand against Nazism and its extermination, and making it thoroughly impossible for Germany to create another war. Yet, on the other hand, with respect to harmless German citizens it is undertaking to bring about political revival, economic reorganization and cultural resuscitation. In contrast to the Soviet Union's policy against Germany, the Anglo-American powers' attitude is individualistic in nature, filled with old grudges and personal vengeance against the Germans. As yet there is no united effort toward the permanent postwar disposal of Germany. There is also a clear-cut issue between the Soviet Union and the two powers regarding the boundaries of the occupied zones. The other problems between these two contending spheres of influence are the boundary question of the occupied areas, the food situation and the exposure of various other charges and recriminations.

The Soviet Union has submitted a proposal for the revision of the three powers' boundaries in the occupied zones, which had been fixed by the European Consultative Commission. The basis for the revision lies in the fact that, whereas America, Britain and France have occupied territory containing 55 million people, the Soviet Union's portion contains only 115 million. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union, which faces a labor shortage for its internal rehabilitation will consent to such an unequal allotment. The zone occupied by the Red Army, while it contains rich farm land in Germany, is inadequate for farming as compared to the western portion occupied by the Anglo-American forces. Moreover, the estimated crop for this year is about one-third less than the average yearly crop.

Unless the problems pertaining to boundaries in the occupied areas be solved immediately, the collaboration between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American powers concerning the control of Germany will be remote.

Shortages Are Increasing

The food situation in America and Britain is in an extremely sad plight. According to the explanation given by Britain's Food Minister at the European Food Conference, the food situation in Europe today is in an acute stage, and a shortage can not be avoided for at least two years. The shortage of the world's supply of sugar is estimated at 1,500,000 tons, fat, 1,000,000 tons and meat 2,500,000 tons. Such shortages will compel America, Britain, and Canada to adjust their consumption of these foodstuffs, he warned.

Again, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that last year 70 per cent, of the total farm produce was alloted to the military, but this year this percentage will increase. Therefore, the general ration per person will be decreased anywhere between 5 to 7 per cent as compared with that of last year. This merely confirms the oft-reiterated statement of the American authorities that Germany should not expect to receive any food supply from the United States.

Then what was the food situation in Germany? At present the Germans are barely existing with the food stored in the various food depots throughout the country which were maintained by the national defense army. However, this supply will be depleted at the end of June, and nothing remains in stock after that. The devastation in the farmland, belated return of the farmers to their farms, social unrest in the farming villages, etc. are factors which contribute toward the lean crop which is expected in Germany this year. They also present a hopeless situation in the food problem. In order to alleviate such a situation, the People's Commissar dispatched Vice-Chairman Mikoyan to the occupied zone, and instructed him to pursue a lenient policy toward the German farmers. They are being assisted to cultivate the farms and otherwise stabilize their living conditions. They are permitted to make a wide range of sales of their farm products, thus preventing the possible starvation of the city dwellers.

With respect to the food supply to the citizens of Berlin, the Red Army has not bound itself to the general Communistic principle "He who refuses to work shall not eat." They have divided the consumers into five categories: (A) Laborers engaged in heavy manual labor, and brain workers, (B) Ordinary factory hands, (C) Shopkeepers and hired hands, (D) Children, (E) Dependents and invalids, and are giving considerable attention and effort to the food ration. On the other hand, the British and Americans, particularly the latter, are assuming a very indifferent attitude toward the German people's food situation. In the American occupied zones the ration to the Germans is one-third of that of the American officers and men, and one-half of that of the general American population.

In connection with the famine which is expected this winter, America's disposition is: "This is the result of the foolish policy pursued by the German leaders, and is nothing but retribution which Germany herself has invited." As indicated in the basic policy of the American 15th Army under Commander Leonard Gerard (?) the Americans are not concerned with "such mere trifle problems as the comforts, blessings and welfare of the German people."

Since the middle of June, the Red Army released the 1,500 000 German war prisoners who had been captured in Germany, Holland, Denmark (parachute troops excluding members of the Nazi party). These prisoners were sent back to the farm in order that they might ameliorate the threatening famine.

Collapse of Political Economy

Except for the ration queues formed around the provisions shops, the American and British authorities have prohibited the assembly or gathering of more than five persons. The Germans are strictly forbidden to engage in any political activity. Such a pressure is not based on any political scheme, but a mere pressure for its own sake. Politics in Germany today is unorganized, unregulated and in a chaotic state.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union, while bringing pressure upon Nazism, is working warily for the revival of German politics, economy, cutlure, music and theaters. It is also training the German war prisoners in Moscow to become police, who are later sent to the occupied zones. Likewise members of the Free German Committee are appointed to serve in some important administrative capacity. Recently Field Marshal Zhukov permitted the formation of an anti-Fascist Labor Party, and allowed the activities of the various organizations. Thus the Soviet Union is making every effort to solidify and Sowietize its position in Eastern Germany under a long-range plan.

Such is the administrative situation in the occupied areas. Just what form of political structure Germany will assume after the military administration is still nebulous rather than a secret. General Eisenhower, upon his recent visit to London, said:

"The Germans may be dreaming of the day when Germany will return to its former state, but that is absolutely impossible. They may be dreaming of being able to compete against highly cultured and industrialized countries, but the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia will smash such wishful hope, and are strongly determined not to allow Germany to rise up in arms for another war."

Again Edwin Foley, the American member on the Reparations Committee, in touching upon the reparations question said, "Germany's industries will be completely wiped out so reparations will have to be met by service in labor and in kind."

This coincides with Morgantheau's plan to stifle Germany's industries, and will forever reduce her from an industrial power into a third rate agricultural country. President Truman recently issued a statement regarding the functions of the Allied Reparations Committee, wherein he stated that the best guarantee to prevent Japan and Germany from re-arming, it would first of all be necessary to reach a satisfactory solution of the reparations question. The military authorities on the spot lack a definite policy respecting the complete economic disintegration of Germany and the suspension of industrial production, and their connection with the reparations question, President Truman continued. In fact it is not stretching the language to say that the military authorities are accelerating the breakdown of the reparations question by assuming an oppressive attitude toward the Germans, the President admitted.

As one of the reparations items, the Red Army is utilizing some of the former German machinery and equipment needed for Soviet Union's own rehabilitation, but it is also giving careful thought to the revival of Germany's industries. Some of the industries in Eastern Germany are already operating with the assistance of the Red Army. In contrast to this the industries in Western Germany are still in the state of war's aftermath and are irreparably damaged. No progress is being made in the reopening of the coal mines in Aachen and Rhur, which were not only vital to Germany but to other European countries that had been depending upon them. In fact the Ford plant in Cologne (?) and the Zeiss factory in Jena (?) and part of the steel and dye works have been revived. But every one of these industries is for the self-support of the armies now occupying Germany. The revival of the textile industry, which is closely related to the German people, and of others, such as the light industry, are not even considered, for Germany "which is being feared might arise to re-challenge the world," will be relegated to the position of a third rate agricultural country. She will not even be assured of her living standard as a third rate agricultural country, while the revival of her former level of national livelihood remains for the future to determine.

Qualified

Traveling Salesman: "Boy, I want to see someone around here with a little authority."

Office Boy: "Well, I have about as little as anyone. What is it you want?"

Last Hope Threatened

"Don't be downhearted," said the steward to the suffering passenger. "Nobody's ever died of seasickness."

"Don't say that," moaned the stricken one. "It's only the hope of dying that's kept me alive so far."

BRITAIN'S LABOR TROUBLES

Conflict With Capitalists Expected to Grow

II

The breakdown of Britain's economic system, considered unavoidable as an outcome of World War II, will undermine the foundation of Britain's conduct of her social policy, bringing as its natural consequence sharpened antagonism between labor and capital. The social insurance scheme, made public some time ago, is for the purpose of preventing such social unrest. Its successful realization, however, must, from economic points of view, be regarded to be extremely difficult. Bigger unemployment figures, accompanying demobilization, will bring about increased social unrest. Increased financial burdens, because of social insurance, particularly of unemployment insurance, is calculated to mean proportionately greater difficulties for post-war British economy.

Note: As the provisional arrangement until the realization of the proposed social insurance scheme, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, on October 2, 1944, proposed an increase in the unemployment dole for all,—for single persons as well as married ones. The dole for single persons, for instance, was raised from 20 shillings a week to 24 shillings. Also for apprentice-workers called to the colors, their apprenticeship allowance has thereby been made payable for a period not exceeding two years.

The peacetime antagonism between labor and capital or between the Labor Party and the Conservative Party, is shelved just for the present, because of the war. But, the working classes' collaboration, being embodied through their leaders, a gap between the leaders and the general masses of the working classes will instantly result in a loss of labor cooperation and the fermentation of social unrest. This has already been evidenced on a number of occasions, including the internal strife within the Labor Party in connection with the Beveridge scheme and the proposal to expel Bevin.

From the end of the war to the post-war period, the British working classes, exhausted by war fatigue, are more than likely to deviate from their leaders' control and ferment social unrest. As compared with American workers, the British working classes are much more politically-minded, as evidenced by the latter's solid political organization, the Labor Party. Unlike the American workers, who participate in war activities generally in their capacity as individual citizens, the British laborers' participation in wartime work is undertaken mostly through the channel of their trade unions and other organizations, not as individuals. This illustrates how the British working classes are more political conscious.

Political Awareness As Asset

This British characteristic helps the war collaboration of the British laboring classes. But, once their will to collaborate begins to fade, their political consciousness will work in reverse, leading to an agitation of political strife.

It has been the experience of every country that labor troubles and social unrest little tend to become fatal during the duration of a war. The time such trouble makes itself felt as a catastrophe, disturbing the functioning of national economy, is generally from the end of a war to the period directly after.

Notable in this relation, the London dispatch of September 29, 1943 to the Stockholm Tidningen, which said: "Whenever Britain found herself in a grave crisis in the past, her laborers worked hard to save their country. In recent times, the British workers are not so much concerned over the possible outcome of a war as their serious doubt whether, after the conclusion of peace, their war efforts will be duly acknowledged and compensated for."

As soon as the British laboring masses, who have cooperated with their Government for the cause of their fatherland begin to demand compensation, they will doubtless find themselves face to face with the capitalist classes intent upon the maintenance of their own vested interests. The way toward that antagonism is being paved by Britain's economic difficulties, the war fatigue, the difficulty of living, and the spiritual deterioration of her masses of working population.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a guide to us in the duties of life; cunning is a kind of instinct, that only looks out after our immediate interests and welfare. Discretion is only found in men of strong sense and good understanding; cunning is often to be met with in brutes themselves, and in persons who are but the fewest removes from them.—Bruyere.

* * *

The greatest of all cunning is to seem blind to the snares which we know are laid for us; men are never so easily deceived as while they are endeavoring to deceive others.—Rochefoucauld.